



Dannhauser Local Municipality
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2013

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

General Information

Legal form of entity

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Members of the council

Cllr JP Phakathi	Mayor
Cllr VM Ndaba	Deputy Mayor
Cllr ZS Ngubeni	Speaker
Cllr MA Ngidi	Chief Whip
Cllr PP Nene	Party Whip
Cllr ES Kunene	Party Whip
Cllr MA Sibeko	EXCO Member
Cllr TV Mabanga	EXCO Member
Cllr AN Radebe	
Cllr NGJ Manyathi	
Cllr MA Buthelezi	
Cllr HV Mdakane	
Cllr SN Ndlovu	
Cllr AH Buthelezi	
Cllr MR Nyembe	
Cllr NM Majola	
Cllr MP Sithole	
Cllr NS Hlongwane	
Cllr LL Nxumalo	
Cllr NJ Mhlungu	
Cllr MB Shabalala	

Grading of local authority

Grade 2

Municipal Manager

Mr. WB Nkosi

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Mrs. DM Mohapi

Registered office

Dannhauser Municipality

Physical address

8 Church Street
Dannhauser
3080

Postal address

Private Bag X1011
Dannhauser
3080

E-mail address

municipalmanager@dannhauser.gov.za

Telephone number

(034) 621 2666

Fax number

(034) 621 3114

Bankers

First National Bank-Newcastle

Auditors

Auditor General of South Africa

Dannhauser Local Municipality

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Abbreviations

COID	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases
CRR	Capital Replacement Reserve
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
SA GAAP	South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
GAMAP	Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice
HDF	Housing Development Fund
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IMFO	Institute of Municipal Finance Officers
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ME's	Municipal Entities
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Previously CMIP)

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Accounting officer's Responsibilities and Approval

The accounting officer is required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the accounting officer to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the municipality as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended. The external auditors are responsible for reporting on the fair presentation of the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP).

The annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The accounting officer acknowledges that he is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the municipality and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the accounting officer to meet these responsibilities, the accounting officer sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the municipality and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the municipality's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the municipality is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the municipality. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the municipality endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The accounting officer is of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The accounting officer has reviewed the municipality's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2011 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, he is satisfied that the municipality has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The municipality is wholly dependent on the income from services, rates and grants for continued funding of operations. The annual financial statements are prepared on the basis that the municipality is a going concern and that the council has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of the municipality.

I am responsible for the preparation of these annual financial statements, which are set out on pages 4 to 45, in terms of Section 126(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act and which I have signed on behalf of the Municipality. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and were approved by the Accounting officer.

I certify that the salaries, allowances and benefits of Councillors, loans made to Councillors, if any, and payments made to Councillors for loss of office, if any, as disclosed in note 19 of these annual financial statements are within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in Section 219 of the Constitution, read with the Remuneration of Public Officer Bearers Act and the Minister of Provincial and Local Government's determination in accordance with this Act.

Mr.WB Nkosi
Municipal Manager
30 August 2013

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2013

Figures in Rand	2013	2012
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Investments	14,007,249	10,617,305
Receivables from exchange transactions	622,629	405,437
VAT receivable	1,101,302	1,623,817
Consumer debtors	1,829,020	1,769,000
Cash and cash equivalents	22,011,786	2,285,722
	39,571,986	16,701,281
Non-Current Assets		
Investment property	8,708,000	8,708,000
Property, plant and equipment	236,797,149	232,967,184
Intangible assets	46,187	64,979
Heritage assets	55,576	55,576
	245,606,912	241,795,739
Total Assets	285,178,898	258,497,020
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Payables from exchange transactions	8,601,186	15,203,224
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	23,412,522	1,372,885
Provisions	3,417,750	3,255,000
	35,431,458	19,831,109
Non-Current Liabilities		
Retirement benefit obligation	14,842,988	11,786,918
Total Liabilities	50,274,446	31,618,027
Net Assets	234,904,452	226,878,993
Housing development fund	428,270	356,878
Accumulated surplus	234,476,182	226,522,114
Total Net Assets	234,904,452	226,878,992

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Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand		2013	2012
Revenue			
Service charges	15	826,492	755,190
Rental of facilities and equipment		127,651	103,909
Licences and permits		1,211,015	1,156,145
Other income	16	566,028	367,641
Interest received - investment		1,047,737	1,083,824
Property rates	17	8,693,165	8,154,494
Government grants & subsidies	18	71,907,522	66,452,222
Fines		282,098	157,190
Total revenue		84,661,708	78,230,615
Expenditure			
Employee related costs	19	(14,698,052)	(14,400,967)
Remuneration of councillors	20	(4,356,576)	(4,344,061)
Post retirement benefits	14	(3,056,070)	(6,470,872)
Depreciation and amortisation	21	(23,006,223)	(22,855,664)
Repairs and maintenance		(3,680,989)	(2,354,913)
Grants and subsidies paid	22	(3,316,633)	(11,181,699)
General expenses	23	(24,591,618)	(34,266,053)
Total expenditure		(76,706,161)	(95,874,229)
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets and liabilities		141,394	(121,834)
Surplus (deficit) for the year		8,096,941	(17,765,448)

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Statement of Changes in Net Assets

	Housing Development Fund	Accumulated surplus	Total net assets
Figures in Rand			
Balance at 01 July 2011	350,181	242,792,758	243,142,939
Changes in net assets			
Surplus for the year	6,697	-	6,697
Net income recognised directly in net assets	6,697	-	6,697
Surplus for the period	-	(17,765,448)	(17,765,448)
Total recognised income and expenses for the period	6,697	(17,765,448)	(17,758,751)
Prior Year Adjustment - Stale Cheques	-	929,525	929,525
Prior Year Adjustment - Assets adjustment - assets not previously verified	-	565,279	565,279
Total changes	6,697	(16,270,644)	(16,263,947)
Balance at 01 July 2012	356,878	226,522,114	226,878,992
Changes in net assets			
Transfer out for the acquisition of assets	-	(142,873)	(142,873)
Net income (losses) recognised directly in net assets	-	(142,873)	(142,873)
Surplus for the period	-	8,096,941	8,096,941
Total recognised income and expenses for the year	-	7,954,068	7,954,068
Transfer to Housing Development Fund	77,071	-	77,071
Utilisation of Housing Development Fund	(5,679)	-	(5,679)
Total changes	71,392	7,954,068	8,025,460
Balance at 30 June 2013	428,270	234,476,182	234,904,452

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts		
Sale of goods and services	11,706,449	38,684,723
Grants	71,907,522	66,452,214
Interest received	1,047,737	1,241,015
Other receipts	-	435,616
	84,661,708	106,813,568
Payments		
Employee costs	(19,054,628)	(18,745,028)
Suppliers	(12,355,563)	(33,128,734)
Grants and subsidies paid	(3,316,633)	(11,181,699)
	(34,726,824)	(63,055,461)
Net cash flows from operating activities	49,934,884	43,758,107
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(26,975,145)	(29,268,957)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	158,164	-
Purchase of other intangible assets	(1,895)	-
Purchases of Investments	(3,389,944)	(12,316,368)
Decrease on investments	-	(5,000,000)
Work in Progress	-	(3,723,209)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(30,208,820)	(50,308,534)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	19,726,064	(6,550,427)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,285,722	257,303
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	22,011,786	(6,293,124)

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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Information

Budget on Cash Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual
Figures in Rand					
Statement of Financial Performance					
Revenue					
Revenue from exchange transactions					
Service charges	687,000	-	687,000	826,492	139,492
Rental of facilities and equipment	-	-	-	127,651	127,651
Licences and permits	-	-	-	1,211,015	1,211,015
Other income	1,705,000	8,675,487	10,380,487	566,028	(9,814,459)
Interest received - investment	1,084,000	-	1,084,000	1,047,737	(36,263)
Total revenue from exchange transactions	3,476,000	8,675,487	12,151,487	3,778,923	(8,372,564)
Revenue from non-exchange transactions					
Taxation revenue					
Property rates	7,876,000	-	7,876,000	8,693,165	817,165
Government grants & subsidies	53,190,000	-	53,190,000	71,907,522	18,717,522
Transfer revenue					
Fines	-	-	-	282,098	282,098
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	61,066,000	-	61,066,000	80,882,785	19,816,785
Total revenue	64,542,000	8,675,487	73,217,487	84,661,708	11,444,221
Expenditure					
Personnel	(18,788,000)	(6,463,715)	(25,251,715)	(14,698,052)	10,553,663
Remuneration of councillors	(3,181,000)	(610,403)	(3,791,403)	(4,356,576)	(565,173)
Post retirement benefits	-	-	-	(3,056,070)	(3,056,070)
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	(23,006,223)	(23,006,223)
Repairs and maintenance	-	-	-	(3,680,989)	(3,680,989)
Grants and subsidies paid	(16,322,000)	-	(16,322,000)	(3,316,633)	13,005,367
General Expenses	(45,773,243)	(4,993,444)	(50,766,687)	(24,591,618)	26,175,069
Total expenditure	84,064,243	12,067,562	96,131,805	76,706,161	(19,425,644)
Operating surplus/(deficit)	(19,522,243)	(3,392,075)	(22,914,318)	7,955,547	30,869,865
Gain on disposal of assets and liabilities	-	-	-	141,394	141,394
Surplus	(19,522,243)	(3,392,075)	(22,914,318)	8,096,941	31,011,259
Actual Amount on Comparable Basis as Presented in the Budget and Actual Comparative Statement	19,522,243	3,392,075	22,914,318	(8,096,941)	(31,011,259)

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

1.1 Basis of presentation

These Annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 122(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act No 56 of 2003).

These Annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention unless specified otherwise.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses have not been offset except when offsetting is required or permitted by a Standard of GRAP.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those used to present the previous year's financial statements, unless explicitly stated. The details of any changes in accounting policies are explained in the relevant policy.

1.1.2 Presentation currency.

These Annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand, which is the functional currency of the municipality.

1.1.3 Going concern assumption.

These Annual financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the municipality will continue to operate as a going concern for at least the next 12 months.

1.1.4. Comparative information

Budget information in accordance with GRAP 1 and 24, has been provided in these financial statements and forms part of the unaudited financial statements.

When the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are restated. The nature and reason for the reclassification is disclosed. Where accounting errors have been identified in the current year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly. Where there has been a change in accounting policy in the current year, the adjustment is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

1.1.5 Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective.

The following GRAP standards have been issued and have not been early adopted by the municipality:

GRAP 105 - Transfers of Functions Between Entities Under Common Control
GRAP 106 - Transfers of Functions Between Entities Not Under Common Control
GRAP 107 - Mergers
GRAP 18 - Segment Reporting
GRAP 20 - Related Party Disclosures

The Minister of Finance announced that the application of GRAP 21 and GRAP103 will be effective for period starting after 1 April 2012. All other standards as listed above will only be effective when a date is announced by the Minister of Finance. Application of all of the above GRAP standards will be effective from a date to be announced by the Minister of Finance. This date is not currently available.

Management has considered all of the above-mentioned GRAP standards issued but not yet effective and anticipates that the adoption of these standards will not have a significant impact on the financial position, financial performance or cash flows of the municipality.

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of presentation (continued)

1.1.6 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement are inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements. Significant judgements include:

Trade receivables and loans and receivables

The municipality assesses its trade receivables and loans and receivables for impairment at each reporting date. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of financial performance, the municipality makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at year-end. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, default and delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivables are impaired.

Fair value estimation

The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the municipality for similar financial instruments.

Effective interest rate

The municipality used the incremental borrowing rate to discount future cash flows.

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates is included in note 12.

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.2 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

1.2.1 Initial recognition

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one year. Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised as assets on acquisition date and are initially recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost also includes the necessary costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Where an asset is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of that asset on the date acquired.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, its deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

Major spare parts and servicing equipment qualify as property, plant and equipment when the municipality expects to use them during more than one period. Similarly, if the major spare parts and servicing equipment can be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment, they are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

1.2.2 Subsequent measurement - cost and revaluation model

Subsequent to initial recognition, items of property, plant and equipment such as Other fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

All other items of property, plant and equipment such as Infrastructure, Community and Buildings are carried at net replacement amount, being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Where the municipality replaces parts of an asset, it derecognises the part of the asset being replaced and capitalises the new component. Subsequent expenditure incurred on an asset is capitalised when it increases the capacity or future economic benefits associated with the asset.

The municipality shall revalue all its assets that are under revaluation model every 5 years.

1.2.3 Depreciation and impairment

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are depreciated separately.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

The residual value, the useful life of an asset and the depreciation method is reviewed annually and any changes are recognised as a change in accounting estimate in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The municipality tests for impairment where there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An assessment of whether

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.2 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

there is an indication of possible impairment is done at each reporting date. Where the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount (or recoverable service amount), it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount (or recoverable service amount) and an impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.2.4 Derecognition

Items of Property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.2.5 Landfill restoration

The municipality has an obligation to dismantle, remove and restore items of property, plant and equipment. such obligation are referred to as decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which a municipality incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Average useful life
Land	
• Land	Indefinite
Buildings	30 years
Furniture and fixtures	
• Furniture and fittings	7-10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Office equipment	7-10 years
IT equipment	3- 5 years
Infrastructure	
• Roads and paving	30 years
• Pedestrian malls	30 years
• Dam	30 years
Community	
• Buildings	30 years
• Recreational facilities	30 years
• Security	5 years
Other property, plant and equipment	
• Specialist vehicles	10 years
• other vehicles	5 years
Landfill site	15 years

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.3 Investment property

1.3.1 Initial recognition

Investment property includes property (land or a building, or part of a building, or both land or buildings held under an operating lease held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, rather than held to meet service delivery objectives, the production or supply of goods or services, or the sale of an asset in the ordinary course of operations.

Investment Property is initially recognised when future economic benefits or service potential are probable and the cost or fair value can be determined reliably.

At initial recognition, the municipality measures investment property at cost including transaction costs once it meets the definition of investment property. However, where an investment property was acquired through a non-exchange transaction (i.e. where it acquired the investment property for no or a nominal value), its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

The cost of self-constructed investment property is the cost at date of completion.

1.3.2 Subsequent measurement- cost model

Investment property is measured using the cost model. Under the cost model, investment property is carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are depreciated separately. The annual depreciation rates are based on the following estimated average asset lives:

Investment property	30 years
---------------------	----------

1.4 Heritage assets

Heritage assets are assets that have a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance and are held indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations.

Recognition

The municipality recognises a heritage asset as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the municipality, and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Initial measurement

Heritage assets are measured at cost.

Where a heritage asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Subsequent measurement

After recognition as an asset, a class of heritage assets is carried at its cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment

The municipality assess at each reporting date whether there is an indication that it may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable amount or the recoverable service amount of the heritage asset. The impairment loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Transfers

Transfers from heritage assets are only made when the particular asset no longer meets the definition of a heritage asset.

Transfers to heritage assets are only made when the asset meets the definition of a heritage asset.

Dannhauser Local Municipality

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.4 Heritage assets (continued)

Derecognition

The municipality derecognises heritage asset on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of a heritage asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the heritage asset. Such difference is recognised in surplus or deficit when the heritage asset is derecognised.

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.5 Financial instruments

Classification

The municipality classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories:

- Loans and receivables
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained / incurred and takes place at initial recognition. Classification is re-assessed on an annual basis, except for derivatives and financial assets designated as at fair value through surplus or deficit, which shall not be classified out of the fair value through surplus or deficit category.

Initial recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the municipality's Statement of Financial Position when the municipality becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value.

The municipality does not offset a financial asset and a financial liability unless a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts currently exist; and the municipality intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.5.2 Fair value methods and assumptions

The fair values of financial instruments are determined as follows:

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices.

If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the municipality establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on municipality-specific inputs.

1.5.3 The effective interest rate method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

1.5.4 Amortised cost

Amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment or uncollectibility.

Initial measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Where the effect of any extended payment terms is not material no adjustments are made.

The fair value of a financial instrument is normally the transaction price, but may be affected by other factors which the entity takes into account when measuring fair value.

Regular way purchases or services are recognised using trade date accounting. All other financial instruments are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contract.

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Loans and receivables Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - Designated Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - Held for trading

1.5.5 Available for sale

Available for sale financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised directly in net assets (equity).

Cash and cash equivalents that do not have fixed and determinable payments, such as cash held in current or cheque accounts, are classified as available for sale financial assets.

1.5.6 Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents comprise demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk or changes in value. Where term deposits exceed three months, they are classified under another class of financial instrument, depending on the nature.

Cash and cash equivalents are subsequently recorded at fair value which always approximates face value.

1.5.7 Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less any impairment loss. Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance by applying the effective interest rate.

Trade and other receivables (excluding Value Added Taxation, prepayment and operating lease receivables), loans to group entities and loans that have fixed and determinable payments that are not in an active market are classified as loans and receivables.

1.5.8 Impairment

At reporting date, the municipality determines where there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivable or held-to-maturity investments carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for financial assets with the exception of a trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectable it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credit in the Statement of Financial Position. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.5 Financial instruments (continued)

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss is decreased and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed either directly or by adjusting an allowance account. The reversal may not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Available-for-sale financial assets

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognised directly in the net assets and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognised directly in net assets shall be removed and recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance even though the financial asset has been derecognised.

The amount of the cumulative loss that is removed from net assets and recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on the financial asset previously recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.5.9 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities held at amortised cost

Financial liabilities held at amortised cost

Trade and other payables, interest bearing debt including finance lease liabilities, non-interest bearing debt and bank borrowings are included in financial liabilities held at amortised cost.

Trade and other payables, interest bearing debt including finance lease liabilities, non-interest bearing debt and bank borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest expense is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance by applying the effective interest rate.

Bank borrowings, consisting of interest-bearing short-term bank loans, repayable on demand and overdrafts are recorded at the proceeds received. Finance costs are accounted for using the effective interest rate method and are added to the carrying amount of the bank borrowing to the extent that they are not settled in the period that they arise.

1.5.10 Derecognition

The municipality derecognises a financial asset when and only when; the rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. The entity firstly needs to evaluate the extent to which it retains the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

The municipality transfers a financial asset if and only if, it either: transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset; or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset.

The entity removes a financial liability (or part of financial liability) from its statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or called or expires.

An exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability or a part of it (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

The municipality recognises the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.5.11 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements.

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.5 Financial instruments (continued)

1.5.12 Unutilised conditional grants

Unutilised conditional grants are financial liabilities that are separately reflected on the Statement of Financial Position. They represent unspent government grants, subsidies and contributions from the public.

Derecognition

1.6 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

Operating leases - lessor

Operating lease revenue is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease revenue.

The aggregate cost of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental revenue over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Income for leases is disclosed under revenue in statement of financial performance.

Operating leases - lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability.

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.7 Revenue

1.7.1 Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue from exchange transactions refers to revenue that accrues to the entity directly in return for services rendered or goods sold, the value of which approximates the consideration received or receivable, excluding indirect taxes, rebates and discounts.

Recognition

Revenue from exchange transactions is only recognised once all of the following criteria have been satisfied:

- a) The entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- b) The amount of revenue can be measured reliably; and
- c) It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue arising out of situations where the entity acts as an agent on behalf of another entity (the principal) is limited to the amount of any fee or commission payable to the entity as compensation for executing the agreed services.

Measurement

Revenue from exchange transactions is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the entity.

Service charges relating to refuse removal are recognised on a monthly basis in arrears by applying the approved tariff to each property that has improvements. Tariffs are determined per category of property usage, and are levied monthly based on the recorded number of refuse containers per property.

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportion basis.

Revenue from the rental of facilities and equipment is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease agreement. Revenue arising from the application of the approved tariff of charges is recognised when the relevant service is rendered by applying the relevant gazetted tariff. This includes the issuing of licences and permits.

Revenue arising out of situations where the municipality acts as an agent on behalf of another entity (the principal) is limited to the amount of any fee or commission payable to the municipality as compensation for executing the agreed services.

Expenditure from exchange transaction

Expenditure arising from exchange-transactions is similar to the policy for exchange revenue.

1.7.2 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Recognition

Revenue from non-exchange transaction arises when the entity either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

Revenue from non-exchange transactions is generally recognised to the extent that the related receipt or receivable qualifies for recognition as an asset and there is no liability to repay the amount.

Grants, transfers and donations received or receivable are recognised when the resources that have been transferred meet the criteria for recognition as an asset and there is not a corresponding liability in respect of related conditions.

Measurement

An asset that is recognised as a result of a non-exchange transaction is recognised at its fair value at the date of the transfer. Consequently, revenue arising from a non-exchange transaction is measured at the fair value of the asset received, less the amount of any liabilities that are also recognised due to conditions that must still be satisfied.

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.7 Revenue (continued)

Revenue from property rates is recognised when the legal entitlement to this revenue arises. Collection charges are recognised when such amounts are legally enforceable. Penalty interest on unpaid rates is recognised on a time proportionate basis.

Fines constitute both spot fines and summonses. Revenue from spot fines and summonses is recognised when payment is received, together with an estimate of spot fines and summonses that will be received based on past experience of amounts collected.

Revenue from public contributions and donations is recognised when all conditions associated with the contribution have been met or where the contribution is to finance property, plant and equipment, when such items of property, plant and equipment qualifies for recognition and first becomes available for use by the municipality.

Contributed property, plant and equipment is recognised when such items of property, plant and equipment qualifies for recognition and become available for use by the municipality.

1.7.3 Grants, transfers and donations

Grants, transfers and donations received or receivable are recognised when the resources that have been transferred meet the criteria for recognition as an asset. A corresponding liability is raised to the extent that the grant, transfer or donation is conditional. The liability is transferred to revenue as and when the conditions attached to the grant are met. Grants without any conditions attached are recognised as revenue when the asset is recognised.

An exchange transaction is one in which the municipality receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of goods, services or use of assets) to the other party in exchange.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

1.8 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is expenditure that has not been budgeted, expenditure that is not in terms of the conditions of an allocation received from another sphere of government, municipality or organ of state and expenditure in the form of a grant that is not permitted in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003). Unauthorised expenditure is accounted for as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.9 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.10 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act (Act No.32 of 2000), the Public Office Bearers Act (Act No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the Municipality's supply chain management policy. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure. Irregular expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.11 Provision and Contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the municipality has a present or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the provision can be made. Provisions are reviewed at reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect is material, non-current provisions are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the market's current assessment of the time value of money, adjusted for risks specific to the liability (for example in the case of obligations for the rehabilitation of land).

The municipality does not recognise a contingent liability or contingent asset. A contingent liability is disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Future events that may affect the amount required to settle an obligation are reflected in the amount of a provision where there is sufficient objective evidence that they will occur. Gains from the expected disposal of assets are not taken into account in measuring a provision. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. The present obligation under an onerous contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the municipality settles the obligation. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement does not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are reversed if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required, to settle the obligation.

Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as an interest expense.

A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognised.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating deficits.

No obligation arises as a consequence of the sale or transfer of an operation until the municipality is committed to the sale or transfer, that is, there is a binding arrangement.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in entity combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and
- the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 33.

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.12 Impairment of cash-generating assets

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable service amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the municipality also:

- tests intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed during the annual period and at the same time every period.

If the recoverable service amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable service amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

A municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable service amounts of those assets are estimated. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.13 Value added tax

The Municipality is registered with SARS for VAT on the payments basis, in accordance with Sec15(2)(a) of the Value-Added Tax Act No 89 of 1991.

1.14 Employee benefits

1.15.1 Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected costs of surplus sharing and bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

1.15.2 Retirement benefits

Whilst employees and councillors are employed by the municipality, the municipality contributes to their medical aid and pension funds. On termination, resignation or retirement of employees and councillors the municipality no longer contributes to the medical aid and pension funds on their behalf and thus there are no post employment benefits.

1.15 Related parties

The municipality operates in an economic sector currently dominated by entities directly or indirectly owned by the South African Government. As a consequence of the constitutional independence of the three spheres of government in South Africa, only entities within the national sphere of government are considered to be related parties.

Management are those persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the municipality, including those charged with the governance of the municipality in accordance with legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions.

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.15 Related parties (continued)

Close members of the family of a person are considered to be those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that management in their dealings with the municipality.

Only transactions with related parties not at arm's length or not in the ordinary course of business are disclosed.

1.16 Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets held for sale (or disposal group) are measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

A non-current asset is not depreciated (or amortised) while it is classified as held for sale, or while it is part of a disposal group classified as held for sale.

Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are recognised in surplus or deficit.

1.17 Use of estimates

The preparation of annual financial statements in conformity with Standards of GRAP requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the municipality's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the annual financial statements are disclosed in the relevant sections of the annual financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions they may undertake in the future, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

1.18 Offsetting

Assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses have not been offset except when offsetting is required or permitted by a Standard of GRAP

1.19 Gratuities

The municipality provides gratuities for qualifying staff members in terms of the relevant conditions of employment. The expenditure is recognised in the statement of financial performance when the gratuity is paid.

1.20 Investments

Where the carrying amount of an investment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is charged to the statement of financial performance.

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2013	2012
2. Investments		
Designated at fair value		
Call Investments	14,007,249	10,617,305
Current assets		
Designated at fair value	14,007,249	10,617,305
3. Receivables from exchange transactions		
Other receivables	622,629	405,437
4. VAT receivable		
VAT	1,101,302	1,623,817
5. Consumer debtors		
Gross balances		
Rates	8,499,891	7,448,589
Refuse	2,477,548	1,673,868
	10,977,439	9,122,457
Less: Allowance for impairment		
Rates	(6,375,998)	(5,957,138)
Refuse	(2,772,421)	(1,396,319)
	(9,148,419)	(7,353,457)
Net balance		
Rates	2,123,893	1,491,451
Refuse	(294,873)	277,549
	1,829,020	1,769,000
Rates		
Current (0 -30 days)	526,133	821,602
31 - 60 days	232,677	227,584
61 - 90 days	148,823	224,057
91 - 120 days	123,404	218,208
121 - 365 days	6,516,865	5,687,881
Impairment	(6,375,998)	(5,687,881)
	1,171,904	1,491,451
Refuse		
Current (0 -30 days)	140,582	120,763
31 - 60 days	156,730	54,411
61 - 90 days	151,614	50,274
91 - 120 days	150,373	52,101
121 - 365 days	2,830,266	1,665,603
Allowance for impairment	(2,772,421)	(1,665,603)
	657,144	277,549

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2013	2012
5. Consumer debtors (continued)		
Summary of debtors by customer classification		
Residential		
Current (0 -30 days)	592,289	627,239
31 - 60 days	327,081	243,724
61 - 90 days	253,559	236,060
91 - 120 days	226,901	232,038
121 - 365 days	8,995,328	6,343,595
	<u>10,395,158</u>	<u>7,682,656</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment	(7,802,429)	(7,353,457)
	2,592,729	329,199
National and provincial government		
Current (0 -30 days)	74,426	315,126
31 - 60 days	62,327	38,271
61 - 90 days	46,877	38,271
91 - 120 days	46,876	38,271
121 - 365 days	351,803	1,009,862
	<u>582,309</u>	<u>1,439,801</u>
Total		
Current (0 -30 days)	666,715	942,365
31 - 60 days	389,407	281,995
61 - 90 days	300,437	274,331
91 - 120 days	273,777	270,310
121 - 365 days	9,347,131	7,353,457
	<u>10,977,467</u>	<u>9,122,458</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment	(9,148,419)	(7,353,458)
	1,829,048	1,769,000
Reconciliation of allowance for impairment		
Balance at beginning of the year	(7,353,457)	(990,640)
Contributions to allowance	(1,794,962)	(6,362,817)
	(9,148,419)	(7,353,457)

Consumer debtors past due but not impaired

Consumer debtors which are less than 5 months past due are not considered to be impaired. At 30 June 2013, R 1 829 048- (2012:R 1 769,027 -) were past due but not impaired.

The ageing of amounts past due but not impaired is as follows:

1 month past due	666,715	634,470
2 months past due	389,408	269,025
3 months past due	300,437	287,045
4 months past due	273,777	270,310
5 months past due	198,712	-
	<u>1,829,049</u>	<u>1,460,850</u>

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2013	2012
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5. Consumer debtors (continued)

Consumer debtors impaired

As of 30 June 2013, consumer debtors of R 9,48,418 (2012: R 7,353,457) were impaired and provided for.

The amount of the provision was R 9,148, as of 30 June 2013 (2012: R 7,353,457).

The ageing of these loans are as follows:

Over 5 months	9,148,418	7,353,457
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6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	395	3,200
Bank balances	22,008,618	2,282,522
Other cash and cash equivalents	2,773	-
	22,011,786	2,285,722

The municipality had the following bank accounts

Account number / description	Bank statement balances		Cash book balances		
	30 June 2013	30 June 2012	30 June 2013	30 June 2012	
Standard Bank	433,742	2,267,664	-	435,122	-
First National Bank	2,926,417	-	-	(1,913,235)	-
First National Bank	23,486,731	-	-	23,486,731	-
Total	26,846,890	2,267,664	-	22,008,618	2,282,522

7. Investment property

	2013			2012		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Investment property	8,708,000	-	8,708,000	8,708,000	-	8,708,000

Reconciliation of investment property - 2013

	Opening balance	Total
Investment property	8,708,000	8,708,000

Reconciliation of investment property - 2012

	Opening balance	Additions	Total
Investment property	6,508,000	2,200,000	8,708,000

A register containing the information required by section 63 of the Municipal Finance Management Act is available for inspection at the registered office of the municipality.

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

8. Property, plant and equipment

	2013			2012		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Land	1,138,950	-	1,138,950	3,433,721	-	3,433,721
Buildings	220,903,768	(132,911,227)	87,992,541	219,259,820	(128,484,375)	90,775,445
Plant and machinery	1,874,666	(988,839)	885,827	1,779,213	(936,412)	842,801
Furniture and fixtures	2,307,433	(1,194,036)	1,113,397	2,153,428	(987,751)	1,165,677
Motor vehicles	11,489,920	(3,585,121)	7,904,799	10,898,816	(2,607,145)	8,291,671
IT equipment	1,949,250	(1,200,788)	748,462	2,055,280	(1,241,188)	814,092
Infrastructure	299,385,066	(162,371,893)	137,013,173	274,396,520	(146,752,743)	127,643,777
Total	539,049,053	(302,251,904)	236,797,149	513,976,798	(281,009,614)	232,967,184

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2013

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Work in progress	Other changes, movements	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	3,433,721	-	-	(2,294,771)	-	-	-	-	1,138,950
Buildings	90,775,445	1,653,948	-	-	-	-	(4,436,852)	-	87,992,541
Machinery and equipment	842,801	220,945	(4,034)	-	-	46,983	(168,774)	(52,094)	885,827
Furniture and fixtures	1,165,677	197,931	-	-	-	17,773	(249,684)	(18,300)	1,113,397
Motor vehicles	8,291,671	892,511	-	-	-	22,559	(1,261,344)	(40,598)	7,904,799
IT equipment	814,092	1,895	-	-	-	(25,163)	(20,686)	(21,676)	748,462
Infrastructure	127,643,777	15,896,567	(12,736)	2,294,771	8,111,348	-	(16,915,112)	(5,442)	137,013,173
Total	232,967,184	18,863,797	(16,770)	-	8,111,348	62,152	(23,052,452)	(138,110)	236,797,149

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2012

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Other changes, movements	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Impairment reversal	Total
Land	1,138,950	2,294,771	-	-	-	-	-	3,433,721
Buildings	88,539,174	3,351,346	-	3,302,517	(4,417,592)	-	-	90,775,445
Plant and machinery	790,269	326,936	(9,907)	-	(217,513)	6,206	(53,190)	842,801
Furniture and fixtures	788,939	645,382	(10,637)	-	(240,234)	526	(18,299)	1,165,677
Motor vehicles	4,516,642	5,012,977	(99,043)	-	(1,122,515)	24,208	(40,598)	8,291,671
IT equipment	610,251	553,961	(33,188)	-	(293,582)	-	(23,350)	814,092
Infrastructure	131,774,008	2,445,266	-	9,797,973	(16,373,470)	-	-	127,643,777
	228,158,233	14,630,639	(152,775)	13,100,490	(22,664,906)	30,940	(135,437)	232,967,184

Heritage assets

9. Intangible assets

	2013			2012		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Computer software	343,143	(296,956)	46,187	341,249	(276,270)	64,979

Dannhauser Local Municipality

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Figures in Rand	2013	2012
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9. Intangible assets (continued)

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2013

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	64,979	1,895	(20,687)	46,187

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2012

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	64,192	56,108	(55,321)	64,979

10. Heritage assets

	2013			2012		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value
Mayoral chain	55,576	-	55,576	55,576	-	55,576

Reconciliation of heritage assets 2013

	Opening balance	Total
Mayoral chain	55,576	55,576

Reconciliation of heritage assets 2012

	Opening balance	Total
Mayoral chain	55,576	55,576

11. Payables from exchange transactions

PAYE, UIF and SDL	1,534,361	1,888,718
Accrued leave pay	1,083,110	948,693
Accrued lease liability	33,868	26,189
Retentions on contracts with creditors	1,186,490	1,186,490
Trade accruals	3,685,774	10,593,428
Creditors control	678,042	-
Salary control leave encashment	399,541	559,706
	8,601,186	15,203,224

Dannhauser Local Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2013	2012
12. Unspent conditional grants and receipts		
Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:		
Storm relief	2,154,759	2,154,759
MIG retention	174,564	373,537
Tourism support grant	61,379	61,379
GIS grant	66,053	66,053
Emafasini KNPA roads project	112,437	112,437
Rural infrastructure	344,148	344,148
Land use management systems	102,354	102,354
Kwagule bakery-reserves	53,440	53,440
IMP monitoring system (KZN Province)	58,830	58,830
Health RSC-cemetery project	58,336	58,336
Mig Guarantee	767,743	767,743
MIG grant	-	(197,996)
Community Library Grant	(225,519)	-
MSIG grant	-	(442,655)
Electrification grant	(2,139,480)	(2,139,480)
Community participation grant	40,095	-
Small Town Rehab	6,408,383	-
Electrification Grant 2	15,375,000	-
	23,412,522	1,372,885

The nature and extent of government grants recognised in the annual financial statements and an indication of other forms of government assistance from which the municipality has directly benefited; and

Unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government assistance that has been recognised.

13. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2013

	Opening Balance	Additions	Total
Landfill site	3,255,000	162,750	3,417,750

Reconciliation of provisions - 2012

	Opening Balance	Additions	Total
Landfill site	3,100,000	155,000	3,255,000

The provision for landfill site is the cost of levelling the land in the next financial year. The landfill site is levelled on an annual basis, the provision is calculated based on the costs incurred in the current financial year in respect to levelling and this had been adjusted for inflation. The amount provided is the best estimate calculated.

Dannhauser Local Municipality

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Figures in Rand	2013	2012
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14. Employee benefit obligations

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

Carrying value

Post-employment medical benefits	(14,842,988)	(11,786,918)
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The Council and its employees contribute to the Natal Joint Municipal Pension Fund's three funds which provide retirement benefits to such employees.

The funds are subject to the Pension Funds Act 1956, and are self administered, defined benefit plans. Pensions are calculated on the average annual pensionable emoluments during the last years of service. Current contributions are charged against operating income on the basis of current service costs. Full actuarial valuations are performed every three years. Certain employees of the municipality belong to the Natal Joint Municipal Pension Fund (retirement), Natal Joint Municipal Pension Fund (provident) and Natal Joint Municipal Pension Fund (superannuation) which are administered by the Province.

These funds are subject to a triennial valuation. In 2013 financial year Aziye Group Holdings conducted an actuarial valuation for Dannhauser Local Municipality, Aziye Group Holdings recommended a provision to be made to cover the post retirement liabilities to the amount of R14 842 988.00.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Opening balance	11,786,918	5,316,046
Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance	3,056,070	6,470,872
	14,842,988	11,786,918

Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance

Current service cost	3,056,070	6,470,872
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Key assumptions used

Assumptions used at the reporting date:

Average Retirement age-female	60	60
Average Retirement age-male	63	63
Discount rates used	8.80 %	8.80 %
Annual salary inflation	8.00 %	8.00 %
General increase to medical aid contribution	12.00 %	12.00 %
Proportion continuing membership at retirement	63.00 %	63.00 %
Proportion of retiring members who are married	90.00 %	90.00 %
Percentage of Salary contributing to medical aid	20.00 %	20.00 %
Future Pensioners Medical Inflation	12.00 %	12.00 %
Mortality of in service members(Light)	2.00 %	2.00 %
Mortality of pensioners ultimate (male& female)	12.00 %	12.00 %

• It was also assumed that there would be no contribution reduction as a result of divorce / child death. This assumption would result in a prudent provision.

15. Service charges

Refuse removal	826,492	755,190
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Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2013	2012
16. Other income		
Drivers license cards	237,192	184,585
Rates clearing certificates	17,009	17,432
Cemetery fees	12,056	12,938
Encroachments	1,110	1,110
Sundry income	226,033	151,576
Housing claims	72,628	-
	566,028	367,641
17. Property rates		
Rates received		
Residential	2,806,124	2,632,243
Commercial	5,604,042	5,256,788
State	282,999	265,463
	8,693,165	8,154,494
Valuations		
Residential	682,277,600	682,277,600
Commercial	81,601,000	81,601,000
State	144,414,000	144,414,000
	908,292,600	908,292,600

Valuations on land and buildings are performed every four years. The last valuation came into effect on 02 June 2008. Interim valuations are processed as when municipality become aware of changes in the individual property values due to alterations.

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2013	2012
18. Government grants and subsidies		
Equitable share	47,502,000	39,598,000
Financial Management Grant	1,250,000	1,250,000
MIG Grant	18,604,000	18,606,309
Small Town Rehabilitation Grant	3,591,617	-
Community Library Grant	-	8,487,213
Community participation grant	-	(3,071,305)
Community Part Grant Income	159,905	-
MSIG Grant	800,000	1,582,005
	71,907,522	66,452,222

Equitable Share

In terms of the Constitution, this grant is used to subsidise the provision of basic services to indigent community members.

Storm relief

Balance unspent at beginning of the period	2,154,759	2,154,759
Current-year receipts	-	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	-
	2,154,759	2,154,759

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).

MIG Retention

Balance unspent at beginning of the period	373,537	897,092
Current-year receipts	-	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(198,973)	(523,555)
	174,564	373,537

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).

Tourism Support Grant

Balance unspent at beginning of the period	61,379	208,529
Current-year receipts	-	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(147,150)
	61,379	61,379

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).

GIS Grant

Balance unspent at beginning of the period	66,053	66,053
Current-year receipts	-	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	-
	66,053	66,053

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2013	2012
18. Government grants and subsidies (continued)		
Emafusini KNPA roads project		
Balance unspent at beginning of the period	112,437	112,437
Current-year receipts	-	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	-
	112,437	112,437
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).		
Rural infrastructure		
Balance unspent at beginning of the period	344,148	344,148
Current-year receipts	-	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	-
	344,148	344,148
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).		
Land use management systems		
Balance unspent at beginning of the period	102,354	102,354
Current-year receipts	-	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	-
	102,354	102,354
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).		
Kwagule bakery-reserves		
Balance unspent at beginning of the period	53,440	53,440
Current-year receipts	-	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	-
	53,440	53,440
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).		
IMP monitoring system (KZN Province)		
Balance unspent at beginning of the period	58,830	58,830
Current-year receipts	-	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	-
	58,830	58,830
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).		
Health RSC-cemetery project		
Balance unspent at beginning of the period	58,336	58,336
Current-year receipts	-	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	-
	58,336	58,336
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).		

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2013	2012
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18. Government grants and subsidies (continued)

Provide explanations of conditions still to be met and other relevant information.

MIG Guarantee

Balance unspent at beginning of the period	767,743	831,208
Current-year receipts	-	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(63,465)
	767,743	767,743

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).

MIG Grant

Balance unspent at beginning of the period	(197,996)	-
Current-year receipts	18,604,000	15,337,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(18,406,004)	(15,534,996)
	-	(197,996)

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).

Financial Management Grant

Balance unspent at beginning of the period	-	-
Current-year receipts	1,250,000	1,250,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,250,000)	(1,250,000)
	-	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).

Community Library Grant

Current-year receipts	(225,519)	-
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Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).

MSIG Grant

Balance unspent at beginning of the period	(442,655)	234,800
Current-year receipts	1,242,655	790,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(800,000)	(1,467,455)
	-	(442,655)

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).

Electrification Grant

Balance unspent at beginning of the period	(2,139,480)	(2,139,480)
Current-year receipts	-	-
	(2,139,480)	(2,139,480)

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2013	2012
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18. Government grants and subsidies (continued)

Community Participation Grant

Balance unspent at beginning of the period	-	-
Current-year receipts	200,000	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(159,905)	-
	40,095	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).

SmallTown Rehabilitation Grant

Current-year receipts	10,000,000	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(3,591,617)	-
	6,408,383	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).

Electrification Programme Grant2

Current-year receipts	15,375,000	-
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Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).

Dannhauser Local Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2013	2012
19. Employee related costs		
Employee related costs – salaries and wages	10,401,447	10,288,097
Employee related costs - Casual Salaries and Wages	632,898	577,176
Medical aid - company contributions	1,437,542	1,703,484
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	1,142,828	366,565
Housing benefits and allowances	18,555	18,102
Overtime payments	332,028	515,143
Performance and other bonuses	544,636	831,897
Other employee related costs	153,295	100,503
Stand-by	34,823	-
	14,698,052	14,400,967
Remuneration of Municipal Manager		
Annual Remuneration	435,666	386,606
Car Allowance	240,000	312,647
Performance Bonuses	80,000	67,389
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	44,334	50,543
	800,000	817,185
Remuneration of Chief Finance Officer		
Annual Remuneration	46,354	-
Car Allowance	47,442	-
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	18,637	-
Backpay	13,297	-
Other	1,036	-
	126,766	-

Mrs D Mohapi was appointed in May 2013 as a Chief Financial Officer. There was no Chief Financial Officer in the previous year.

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2013	2012
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19. Employee related costs (continued)

Remuneration of Technical Service Director

MR DL Walker

Annual Remuneration	195,241	252,008
Car Allowance	36,176	58,231
Performance Bonuses	16,075	21,203
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	25,875	65,051
Telephone	4,359	-
Backpay	1,378	-
Other	38,714	-
	317,818	396,493

MR Nene

	-	-
	-	-
Annual Remuneration	100,100	-
Car Allowance	44,764	-
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	16,320	-
Telephone	2,000	-
Other	1,360	-
	164,544	-

Mr DL Walker was the Technical Service Director from the previous year and he retired in the middle of March 2013. Mr Nene was then appointed as the new Technical Service Manager in March 2013.

Remuneration of Corporate Services Director

Annual Remuneration	244,064	227,567
Car Allowance	51,540	60,832
Performance Bonuses	20,391	18,049
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	75,260	68,137
Telephone Allowance	6,000	-
Backpay	1,245	-
Other	59,237	-
	457,737	374,585

Remuneration of Community Services Director

Annual Remuneration	244,064	227,567
Car Allowance	52,218	63,946
Performance Bonuses	19,147	18,049
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	120,525	103,624
Telephone	6,000	-
Backpay	2,489	-
Bond	6,264	-
Other	3,462	-
	454,169	413,186

20. Remuneration of Councillors

Executive Mayor (allowance and travel)	538,100	408,927
Deputy Executive Mayor (allowance and travel)	246,471	256,520
Speaker (allowance and travel)	444,471	327,638
Councillors (allowance and travel)	2,654,323	2,895,772
Executive Committee Members (allowance and travel)	473,211	455,204
	4,356,576	4,344,061

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2013	2012
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20. Remuneration of Councillors (continued)

In-kind benefits

The Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Speaker and Executive Committee Members are all part time.

The Mayor is entitled to the use and enjoyment of a vehicle at no cost to her. This vehicle is leased by the Council from Fleet Africa. An office is also provided to the mayor which includes a full time personal assistant.

21. Depreciation and amortisation

Property, plant and equipment	22,985,536	22,800,343
Intangible assets	20,687	55,321
	23,006,223	22,855,664

22. Grants and subsidies paid

Equitable share : FBS & FBE	637,405	403,516
FMG Expense	1,250,000	1,410,001
MSIG Expense	800,000	1,131,628
Municipal Zibambebe	440,023	-
Inter Electrical Project	-	8,000,000
Library grant	-	236,554
Community participation grant	189,205	-
	3,316,633	11,181,699

Dannhauser Local Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2013	2012
23. General expenses		
Advertisements	303,683	295,549
Audit Fees-External	1,464,307	1,226,576
Bad debts written off	1,345,989	6,362,817
Bank charges	108,215	110,753
Books and publications	4,304	1,263
Burial of destitute	149,643	124,626
By law and acts	1,812	11,100
Catering	145,004	121,501
Chemicals	17,982	20,452
Cleaning material	50,117	53,259
Computer expenses	-	(362)
Condolatory fund	(304)	4,220
Conferences and seminars	534,922	475,664
Conventions	-	510,767
Culture	117,961	387,856
Disabled projects	2,900	77,158
Disaster rehabilitation	-	460,014
Electricity	898,955	899,462
Entertainment	30,000	40,173
Facilitation	17,615	26,330
Gender	144,478	575,391
HIV Aids grant expenditure	162,128	611,361
Hire of machinery	3,472,441	4,818,687
Insurance	471,220	457,331
LED	286,813	91,495
Land Use Management (LUMS)	-	26,526
Legal costs	95,363	116,246
License fees	-	25
License fees	26,213	16,452
Loose tools	1,214	495
Maps and plans	7,528	6,105
Mayoral expenses	292,718	362,072
Membership fees	450,000	400,000
Postage fees	131,842	109,817
Printing and Stationary	285,829	301,919
Professional Fees	3,585,539	2,676,960
Professional services	324,690	341,102
Project launch costs	231,911	112,447
Promote IDP	187,544	291,466
Promote public participation	392,445	418,216
Provision for landfill site	162,750	155,000
Provision for leave pay	275,685	141,268
Public satisfaction survey	-	80,000
Rental land	54,835	148,089
Rental office machine	650,336	620,809
Road Marking	1,930	75,152
Safety equipment	38	59,786
Security and alarms	986,892	866,817
Senior citizen / disaster management	1,514,932	2,400,535
Skills levy	168,589	157,926
Sports	764,868	3,213,348
Sports fields	-	18,410
Stock material and other	30,286	2,514
Subscriptions	-	939
Subsistence and travelling	610,834	670,842
Sundry expenses	312	50,670
Telephone	723,489	745,210
Tourism	-	3,250
Town cleaning	855	2,997

Dannhauser Local Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2013	2012
23. General expenses (continued)		
Training direct expense	367,501	538,742
Translation / Interpretation	-	1,274
Transport official vehicles	1,164,933	859,652
VAT Adjustment	(2,331,871)	(3,101,182)
Valuation reduction	1,083,590	1,323,835
Ward constituency meeting	759,309	731,154
Ward council committee	1,631,359	1,041,987
Water	102,260	155,591
Workman's compensation	-	16,867
Youth	124,885	341,280
	24,591,618	34,266,053
24. Auditors' remuneration		
Fees	1,464,307	1,226,576
25. Rental of facilities and equipment		
Premises		
Rental of investment properties	127,651	103,909
26. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus (deficit)	8,096,941	(17,765,448)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	23,006,223	22,855,664
(Gain)/ Loss on disposal of asset	(141,394)	121,834
Movements in retirement benefit assets and liabilities	3,056,070	6,470,871
Movements in provisions	162,750	-
Provision for Bad Debts	-	6,362,817
Leave Accrual	-	141,268
Changes in working capital:		
Receivables from exchange transactions	(217,192)	-
Consumer debtors	(60,020)	-
Payables from exchange transactions	(6,602,038)	-
VAT	522,515	-
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	22,039,637	-
Movement in reserve	71,392	-
	49,934,884	18,187,006

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2013	2012
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27. Commitments

Commitments in respect of capital expenditure

Already approved and contracted for

• Infrastructure	360,000	1,372,884
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Already approved and but not yet contracted for

• Other financial assets	19,375,000	-
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This committed expenditure relates to Infrastructure assets and will be financed by available bank facilities, Small Town rehabilitation grant, retained surpluses, funds internally generated, etc.

Operating leases - as lessee (expense)

Minimum lease payments due

- within one year	25,307	36,508
- in second to fifth year inclusive	318,259	177,118
	343,566	213,626

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the municipality for certain of its office properties. Leases are negotiated for an average term of seven years and rentals are fixed for an average of three years. No contingent rent is payable.

Operating leases - as lessor (income)

Minimum lease payments due

- within one year	83,144	24,705
- in second to fifth year inclusive	191,391	124,187
	274,535	148,892

28. Risk management

Liquidity risk

The municipality's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The municipality manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

Cash flow forecasts are prepared and adequate utilised borrowing facilities are monitored.

The municipality's financial liabilities are all classified as current liabilities, payable within the next 12 months.

Dannhauser Local Municipality

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28. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and trade debtors. The municipality only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluated credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Sales to retail customers are settled in cash or using major credit cards. Credit guarantee insurance is purchased when deemed appropriate.

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:

Financial instrument	2013	2012
Cash at bank	3,168	2,285,722
Investments	13,458,115	10,617,305
Trade and other receivables	8,024,222	2,174,438
Vat Recievable	4,460,798	1,623,817

Market risk

Interest rate risk

As the municipality has no significant interest-bearing assets, the municipality's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The municipality has no interest bearing liabilities.

29. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act

Contributions to organised local government

Current year subscription / fee	450,000	-
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Audit fees

Opening balance	977,418	977,418
Current year subscription / fee	770,795	977,418
Amount paid - previous years	(770,795)	(977,418)
	977,418	977,418

PAYE and UIF

Opening balance	41,819,429	1,062,829
Current year subscription / fee	2,257,081	40,756,600
Amount paid - current year	(2,257,081)	-
	41,819,429	41,819,429

Pension and Medical Aid Deductions

Current year subscription / fee	3,512,552	432,952
Amount paid - current year	(3,512,552)	(432,952)
	-	-

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2013	2012
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29. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act (continued)

VAT

VAT receivable	1,101,302	1,623,817
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VAT output payables and VAT input receivables are shown in note 3.

All VAT returns have been submitted by the due date throughout the year.

30. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Current year	2,721	-
Condoned and written off by Council	(2,721)	-
	-	-

31. Changes in accounting policy

The Municipality adopted the exempt portions of the following International Accounting Standards for the first time during the financial year 2012/2013 in order to comply with the basis of preparation of the Annual Financial Statements as disclosed in Accounting Policy 1. this have been implemented retrospectively as at 30 June 2013.

- Grap 21 Implimentation of Non- Cash generating Assets
- Grap 23 Revenue from Non- exchange Transactions
- Grap 24 Presentation of Budget information in Financial statements
- Grap 26 Impairment of Cash- Generating Assets
- Grap 103 Heritage Assets
- Grap 104 Financial Intruments

The Accounting policies were change in accordance with these new standards of GRAP and restatements was necessary for GRAP 103, Heritage Assets.

A Budget Statement and Annexures E(1) to E(5) included in these financial statements to comply with Grap 24.

The disclosure of Financial Instruments in Note was Changed in accordance with GRAP 104

None of these GRAP standards had an effect on the financial position of the municipality.

GRAP 103- Heritage Assets

The municipality elected to prepare its Accounting Policies for Heritage Assets in terms of Grap 103 for the financial year 2012/2013. The full net assets have recognised retrospectively in the Annual Financial Statements.

The comparative amounts have been restated.

The prior year figures of property plant and equipment and Heritage assets have been restated to correctly disclose the assets held by the municipality interms of GRAP 103.

The aggregate effect of the changes in accounting policy on the annual financial statements for the year ended 2013 is as follows:

Dannhauser Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2013	2012
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31. Changes in accounting policy (continued)

Statement of financial position

Reclassification of Property, plant and equipment and Heritage Assets	Property plant and equipment	Heritage Assets
Balances as published as at 30 June 2012	233,022,760	-
Transfers to Heritage	(55,576)	55,576
	232,967,184	55,576

32. Contingencies

At the time of completion of the annual financial statement, there were no contingent liabilities.

33. Prior period errors

Property, Plant and Equipment was disposed with the incorrect accumulated depreciation in the prior year.

The error is corrected in the current financial year (see note 8).

The correction of the error(s) results in adjustments as follows:

Statement of financial position

Machinery and equipment	46,983	-
Furniture and Fixtures	17,773	-
Motor vehicles	22,559	-
IT Equipment	(25,163)	-
Accumulated surplus	(62,152)	-

Appendix A

Schedule of external loans as at 30 June 2010

Loan Number	Redeemable	Balance at 30 June 2012	Received during the period	Redeemed written off during the period	Balance at 30 June 2013	Carrying Value of Property, Plant & Equip Rand	Other Costs in accordance with the MFMA Rand
		Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand		
Loan Stock		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
Structured loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
Funding facility		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Bank of South Africa		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix A

Schedule of external loans as at 30 June 2010

Loan Number	Redeemable	Balance at 30 June 2012	Received during the period	Redeemed written off during the period	Balance at 30 June 2013	Carrying Value of Property, Plant & Equip Rand	Other Costs in accordance with the MFMA Rand
		Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand		
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds							
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans							
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liability							
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
Annuity loans							
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix A

Schedule of external loans as at 30 June 2010

[illegible]

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2013	
Cost/Revaluation	Accumulated depreciation

	Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Under Construction Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Depreciation Rand	Impairment loss Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Carrying value Rand
Land and buildings														
Land (Separate for AFS purposes)	1,138,950	-	-	-	-	-	1,138,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,138,950
Landfill Sites (Separate for AFS purposes)	5,394,771	-	-	-	-	-	5,394,771	(155,000)	-	-	(269,739)	-	(424,739)	4,970,032
Quarries (Separate for AFS purposes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings (Separate for AFS purposes)	219,259,820	1,653,948	(10,000)	-	-	-	220,903,768	(128,484,375)	10,000	-	(4,436,852)	-	(132,911,227)	87,992,541
	225,793,541	1,653,948	(10,000)	-	-	-	227,437,489	(128,639,375)	10,000	-	(4,706,591)	-	(133,335,966)	94,101,523
Infrastructure														
Roads, Pavements & Bridges	244,497,728	15,202,027	(190,274)	-	-	-	259,509,481	(133,808,269)	190,274	-	(15,500,948)	(3,776)	(149,122,719)	110,386,762
Storm water	6,456,166	-	(33,516)	-	-	-	6,422,650	(4,141,393)	20,780	-	(129,751)	(1,666)	(4,252,030)	2,170,620
Generation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road Sign and Street Name	286,800	10,800	-	-	-	-	297,600	(205,080)	-	-	(29,760)	-	(234,840)	62,760
Street lighting	2,635,200	635,240	-	-	-	-	3,270,440	(1,470,320)	-	-	(97,947)	-	(1,568,267)	1,702,173
Dams & Reservoirs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water purification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carport	3,907,800	48,500	-	-	-	-	3,956,300	(1,541,193)	-	-	(241,018)	-	(1,782,211)	2,174,089
Sewerage purification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation (Airports, Car Parks, Bus Terminals and Taxi Ranks)	6,324,645	-	(183,600)	-	-	-	6,141,045	(3,320,232)	183,600	-	(253,661)	-	(3,390,293)	2,750,752
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (fibre optic, WIFI infrastrucure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	264,108,339	15,896,567	(407,390)	-	-	-	279,597,516	(144,486,487)	394,654	-	(16,253,085)	(5,442)	(160,350,360)	119,247,156
Community Assets														
Parks & gardens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sportsfields and stadium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swimming pools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community halls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and Recreational facilities	3,997,231	-	-	-	-	8,111,348	12,108,579	(1,204,506)	-	-	(392,288)	-	(1,596,794)	10,511,785
Clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Museums & art galleries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social rental housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cemeteries	3,190,950	-	(906,750)	-	-	-	2,284,200	(906,750)	906,750	-	-	-	-	2,284,200
Fire, safety & emergency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security and policing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7,188,181	-	(906,750)	-	-	8,111,348	14,392,779	(2,111,256)	906,750	-	(392,288)	-	(1,596,794)	12,795,988

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2013

Cost/Revaluation Accumulated depreciation

	Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Under Construction Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Depreciation Rand	Impairment loss Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Carrying value Rand
Heritage assets														
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	55,576	-	-	-	-	-	55,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,576
	55,576	-	-	-	-	-	55,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,576
Specialised vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets														
General vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant & equipment	1,670,802	220,945	(17,081)	-	-	-	1,874,666	(781,017)	13,047	-	(168,774)	(52,095)	(988,839)	885,827
Computer Equipment	1,791,016	159,920	(1,686)	-	-	-	1,949,250	(953,574)	104	-	(225,537)	(21,780)	(1,200,787)	748,463
Computer Software (part of computer equipment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & Office equipment	2,109,502	197,931	-	-	-	-	2,307,433	(926,053)	-	-	(249,684)	(18,299)	(1,194,036)	1,113,397
Transport Assets	10,597,409	892,511	-	-	-	-	11,489,920	(2,283,179)	-	-	(1,261,344)	(40,598)	(3,585,121)	7,904,799
Office Equipment - Leased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abattoirs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Markets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security measures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civic land and buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bins and Containers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets - Leased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus Assets - (Investment or Inventory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	16,168,729	1,471,307	(18,767)	-	-	-	17,621,269	(4,943,823)	13,151	-	(1,905,339)	(132,772)	(6,968,783)	10,652,486

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2013

Cost/Revaluation Accumulated depreciation

	Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Under Construction Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Depreciation Rand	Impairment loss Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Carrying value Rand
Total property plant and equipment														
Land and buildings	225,793,541	1,653,948	(10,000)	-	-	-	227,437,489	(128,639,375)	10,000	-	(4,706,591)	-	(133,335,966)	94,101,523
Infrastructure	264,108,339	15,896,567	(407,390)	-	-	-	279,597,516	(144,486,487)	394,654	-	(16,253,085)	(5,442)	(160,350,360)	119,247,156
Community Assets	7,188,181	-	(906,750)	-	-	8,111,348	14,392,779	(2,111,256)	906,750	-	(392,288)	-	(1,596,794)	12,795,985
Heritage assets	55,576	-	-	-	-	-	55,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,576
Specialised vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	16,168,729	1,471,307	(18,767)	-	-	-	17,621,269	(4,943,823)	13,151	-	(1,905,339)	(132,772)	(6,968,783)	10,652,486
	513,314,366	19,021,822	(1,342,907)	-	-	8,111,348	539,104,629	(280,180,941)	1,324,555	-	(23,257,303)	(138,214)	(302,251,903)	236,852,726
Agricultural/Biological assets														
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets														
Computers - software & programming	341,249	1,895	-	-	-	-	343,144	(276,270)	-	-	(20,686)	-	(296,956)	46,188
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	341,249	1,895	-	-	-	-	343,144	(276,270)	-	-	(20,686)	-	(296,956)	46,188
Investment properties														
Investment property	8,708,000	-	-	-	-	-	8,708,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,708,000
	8,708,000	-	-	-	-	-	8,708,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,708,000
Total														
Land and buildings	225,793,541	1,653,948	(10,000)	-	-	-	227,437,489	(128,639,375)	10,000	-	(4,706,591)	-	(133,335,966)	94,101,523
Infrastructure	264,108,339	15,896,567	(407,390)	-	-	-	279,597,516	(144,486,487)	394,654	-	(16,253,085)	(5,442)	(160,350,360)	119,247,156
Community Assets	7,188,181	-	(906,750)	-	-	8,111,348	14,392,779	(2,111,256)	906,750	-	(392,288)	-	(1,596,794)	12,795,985
Heritage assets	55,576	-	-	-	-	-	55,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,576
Specialised vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	16,168,729	1,471,307	(18,767)	-	-	-	17,621,269	(4,943,823)	13,151	-	(1,905,339)	(132,772)	(6,968,783)	10,652,486
Agricultural/Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	341,249	1,895	-	-	-	-	343,144	(276,270)	-	-	(20,686)	-	(296,956)	46,188
Investment properties	8,708,000	-	-	-	-	-	8,708,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,708,000
	522,363,615	19,023,717	(1,342,907)	-	-	8,111,348	548,155,773	(280,457,211)	1,324,555	-	(23,277,989)	(138,214)	(302,548,859)	245,606,914

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2012	
Cost/Revaluation	Accumulated depreciation

	Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Work in progress Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Depreciation Rand	Impairment loss Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Carrying value Rand
Land and buildings														
Land (Separate for AFS purposes)	1,138,950	2,294,771	-	-	-	-	3,433,721	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,433,721
Landfill Sites (Separate for AFS purposes)	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000	-	-	-	(155,000)	-	(155,000)	2,945,000
Quarries (Separate for AFS purposes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings (Separate for AFS purposes)	212,605,957	3,351,346	-	-	-	3,302,517	219,259,820	(124,066,783)	-	-	(4,417,592)	-	(128,484,375)	90,775,445
	216,844,907	5,646,117	-	-	-	3,302,517	225,793,541	(124,066,783)	-	-	(4,572,592)	-	(128,639,375)	97,154,166
Infrastructure														
Roads, Pavements & Bridges	234,699,755	-	-	-	-	9,797,973	244,497,728	(118,417,246)	-	-	(15,391,022)	-	(133,808,268)	110,689,460
Storm water	6,188,591	267,575	-	-	-	-	6,456,166	(4,012,638)	-	-	(128,755)	-	(4,141,393)	2,314,773
Generation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road sign and street name	252,000	34,800	-	-	-	-	286,800	(176,400)	-	-	(28,680)	-	(205,080)	81,720
Street lighting	2,491,200	144,000	-	-	-	-	2,635,200	(1,394,440)	-	-	(75,880)	-	(1,470,320)	1,164,880
Dams & Reservoirs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carport	3,907,800	-	-	-	-	-	3,907,800	(1,302,600)	-	-	(238,593)	-	(1,541,193)	2,366,607
Reticulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reticulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewerage purification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation (Airports, Car Parks, Bus Terminals and Taxi Ranks)	6,324,645	-	-	-	-	-	6,324,645	(3,103,290)	-	-	(216,942)	-	(3,320,232)	3,004,413
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (fibre optic, WIFI infrastrucur)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	253,863,991	446,375	-	-	-	9,797,973	264,108,339	(128,406,614)	-	-	(16,079,872)	-	(144,486,486)	119,621,853
Community Assets														
Parks & gardens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and recreational facilities	1,998,340	1,998,891	-	-	-	-	3,997,231	(1,065,908)	-	-	(138,598)	-	(1,204,506)	2,792,725
Swimming pools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community halls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Museums & art galleries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social rental housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cemeteries	3,190,950	-	-	-	-	-	3,190,950	(906,750)	-	-	-	-	(906,750)	2,284,200
Fire, safety & emergency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security and policing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5,189,290	1,998,891	-	-	-	-	7,188,181	(1,972,658)	-	-	(138,598)	-	(2,111,256)	5,076,922

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2012

Cost/Revaluation Accumulated depreciation

	Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Work in progress Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Depreciation Rand	Impairment loss Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Carrying value Rand
Heritage assets														
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	55,576	-	-	-	-	-	55,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,576
	55,576	-	-	-	-	-	55,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,576
Specialised vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets														
General vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant & equipment	1,446,071	326,936	(102,205)	-	-	-	1,670,802	(655,802)	92,298	-	(217,513)	-	(781,017)	889,785
Computer Equipment	1,501,319	553,961	(264,264)	-	-	-	1,791,016	(891,068)	231,076	-	(293,582)	-	(953,574)	837,442
Computer Software (part of computer equipment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & Fittings	1,507,519	645,383	(43,400)	-	-	-	2,109,502	(718,580)	32,762	-	(240,234)	-	(926,052)	1,183,450
Transport Assets	5,861,631	5,012,977	(277,199)	-	-	-	10,597,409	(1,344,989)	184,325	-	(1,122,515)	-	(2,283,179)	8,314,230
Office Equipment - Leased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abattoirs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Markets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security measures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civic land and buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bins and Containers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets - Leased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus Assets - (Investment or Inventory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10,316,540	6,539,257	(687,068)	-	-	-	16,168,729	(3,610,439)	540,461	-	(1,873,844)	-	(4,943,822)	11,224,907

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2012

Cost/Revaluation Accumulated depreciation

	Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Work in progress Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Depreciation Rand	Impairment loss Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Carrying value Rand
Total property plant and equipment														
Land and buildings	216,844,907	5,646,117	-	-	-	3,302,517	225,793,541	(124,066,783)	-	-	(4,572,592)	-	(128,639,375)	97,154,166
Infrastructure	253,863,991	446,375	-	-	-	9,797,973	264,108,339	(128,406,614)	-	-	(16,079,872)	-	(144,486,486)	119,621,853
Community Assets	5,189,290	1,998,891	-	-	-	-	7,188,181	(1,972,658)	-	-	(138,598)	-	(2,111,256)	5,076,925
Heritage assets	55,576	-	-	-	-	-	55,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,576
Specialised vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	10,316,540	6,539,257	(687,068)	-	-	-	16,168,729	(3,610,439)	540,461	-	(1,873,844)	-	(4,943,822)	11,224,907
	486,270,304	14,630,640	(687,068)	-	-	13,100,490	513,314,366	(258,056,494)	540,461	-	(22,664,906)	-	(280,180,939)	233,133,427
Agricultural/Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets														
Computers - software & programming	285,141	56,108	-	-	-	-	341,249	(220,949)	-	-	(55,321)	-	(276,270)	64,979
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	285,141	56,108	-	-	-	-	341,249	(220,949)	-	-	(55,321)	-	(276,270)	64,979
Investment properties														
Investment property	8,708,000	-	-	-	-	-	8,708,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,708,000
	8,708,000	-	-	-	-	-	8,708,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,708,000
Total														
Land and buildings	216,844,907	5,646,117	-	-	-	3,302,517	225,793,541	(124,066,783)	-	-	(4,572,592)	-	(128,639,375)	97,154,166
Infrastructure	253,863,991	446,375	-	-	-	9,797,973	264,108,339	(128,406,614)	-	-	(16,079,872)	-	(144,486,486)	119,621,853
Community Assets	5,189,290	1,998,891	-	-	-	-	7,188,181	(1,972,658)	-	-	(138,598)	-	(2,111,256)	5,076,925
Heritage assets	55,576	-	-	-	-	-	55,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,576
Specialised vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	10,316,540	6,539,257	(687,068)	-	-	-	16,168,729	(3,610,439)	540,461	-	(1,873,844)	-	(4,943,822)	11,224,907
Agricultural/Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	285,141	56,108	-	-	-	-	341,249	(220,949)	-	-	(55,321)	-	(276,270)	64,979
Investment properties	8,708,000	-	-	-	-	-	8,708,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,708,000
	495,263,445	14,686,748	(687,068)	-	-	13,100,490	522,363,615	(258,277,443)	540,461	-	(22,720,227)	-	(280,457,209)	241,906,406

Appendix C

Segmental analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2013	
Cost/Revaluation	Accumulated Depreciation
<p>Land and buildings</p> <p>Cost</p> <p>Revaluation</p>	<p>Accumulated Depreciation</p>

[illegible]

Appendix C

Segmental analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2013

Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Other changes, movements Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Depreciation Rand	Impairment deficit Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Carrying value Rand
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16,563,906	1,473,201	(18,767)	-	-	-	18,018,340	(5,218,533)	13,150	-	(1,925,993)	(132,772)	(7,264,148)	10,754,192

Appendix D

	Prior Year	Current Year
Segmental Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended		

[illegible]

Appendix D

Segmental Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended

Prior Year			Current Year			
Actual Income Rand	Actual Expenditure Rand	Surplus /(Deficit) Rand		Actual Income Rand	Actual Expenditure Rand	Surplus /(Deficit) Rand
			Rand			
-	-	-		-	-	-
-	-	-		-	-	-
-	-	-		-	-	-
-	-	-		-	-	-
-	-	-		-	-	-
-	-	-		-	-	-
-	-	-		-	-	-
-	-	-	Total	-	-	-